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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

二拜禮

號五十月九年九百一十

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies—

TOKIO. OHKAWA.
Kobe. NAGASAKI.
OSAKA. KANAGAWA.
YOKOHAMA. SHANGHAI.
HANKOW. HONGKONG.
TIENTSIN. DALNY.
PORT ARTHUR. LIONS.
NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU. BOMBAY.
SHANGHAI. HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 4 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1908. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königl. Preuss. Bank für Handel und Industrie, Berlin.
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Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be obtained on application. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

NETERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£1,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Oberboon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

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LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 3% do.

Do. 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [16]

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

8 & 10, Ice House Road

WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

40 LARGE and AIRY ROOMS.

Elegantly Furnished.

For further particulars, apply—

MANAGER, Kowloon Hotel.

[700]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE... { ORIENTAL 16th Sept. } Freight and
Capt. A. L. Valentini ... } 5 P.M. } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { MALTA 19th Sept. } See Special
Capt. H. Powell } Noon. } Advertisement.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & SUMATRA About 26th Sept. } Freight and
Capt. E. W. Bruce } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

"WALK OVER"
BOOTS & SHOES.



"WALK OVER"
BOOTS AND SHOES

PERFECT IN FIT,
COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [88]

Ask for

KUPPER'S PILSENER
BEER

And see that you get it.



Telephone
No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908. [40]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.
W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [53]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR
and
EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. [47]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [6]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,350 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,250 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons,
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00
Do. do. do. do. do. do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On 11th September.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 5 P.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager. [6]

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENT

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [6]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, 18th September.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 23rd September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ZETEN" Capt. F. Prosch	About WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 8th October.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Semblil	Middle of October.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Martin	28th Sept. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th Sept. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	Broc	12th Oct. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	VILLE DE LA CITADELLE	Daniou	13th Oct. at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co. Line at the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.
Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA TO HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS.....26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* OUESSANT.....17th Sept.

* AMIRAL OLRY.....18th Oct.

* CEYLON.....26th Nov.

* CORSE.....11th Jan. 1909.

* New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TIPANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Sept.
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents: Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Detective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI.

21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 2, Bealack Street, 56, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th September, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—
DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS and MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, SIDEBOARD and DINNER WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, TIENTSIN CARPET and RUGS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

FRIDAY,

the 18th September, 1908, at 5.30 P.M., off Ah King's Slipway, Wanchai, The Cruiser Yacht

"DASWIN," recently thoroughly overhauled. Length 42 feet, Breadth to feet 1 inch, Depth 4 feet, Iron Keel and Ballast and is fitted with Lockers in place of Bunks, Room in Cabin for four Camp Beds. Quite fast and is a useful Shooting Boat.

TERMS:—As usual.

For further particulars, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908.

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence. Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,

Of the Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS.

FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable and Rare Collection of the Sassanian, Greek, Graeco-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian, and Early Hindu Dynasties, THE SULTANS OF DELHI (including Feroz and Suri Kings) and of KASHMIR, THE MOGHUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN and of BUKHARA, THE SHAHS OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY and RARITY.

Apply to—

I. U. MIRZA,

Supreme Court,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908.

Build and Design

Rubber Tyre

RICKSHAWS

Standard make or to

order.

STOCK ACCESSORIES

AND

REPAIRS OUTFIT.

DEPOT, KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW

ROOMS,

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANGRY EXHIBITION COUNCILLORS.

On the 31st ultimo Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, at a meeting of the Councilors of the Exhibition, officially announced the decision of the Government to postpone the Great Exhibition.

In his speech Baron Oura dealt with the financial condition of the Empire, and declared that it was entirely impossible to complete the accommodation of the Exhibition at the estimated cost. It would be necessary to make an additional appropriation of ¥4,000,000 to proceed with the scheme. The existing condition of State finance would not permit of doing this. Furthermore it would be difficult to complete the accommodation for railway and sea connection and other works necessary in the circumstances, the Government had decided to postpone the Exhibition to the 50th year of Meiji (1917) and enlarge the plan in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the accession to the Throne of his Majesty the Emperor. It should be specially noted, continued the Minister, that no official invitation had yet been issued to foreign Powers to support the Exhibition. Neither was any official notice given of support by any of the Powers except the United States and Russia, the former deciding to expend \$3,000,000 to encourage American exhibits and appointing an Exhibition commission, while the latter expressed his warm appreciation of the scheme to Baron Motono, Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Notice had now been given to the American Government of the postponement, with the reasons therefor, and a telegraphic acknowledgment was received on the 24th ult. from President Roosevelt, expressing his hope that the Exhibition would be opened in 1917 on a larger scale, and adding that he would endeavor that the same support should be accorded in the future as in the past. President Roosevelt said he would announce the postponement to the public in the States and do all he could to make his countrymen properly understand the situation. Thus even the United States was willing to the postponement, and he believed no other country would be offended thereby. Government would instruct the local Governors to explain matters to the people, lest they should be demoralized by the postponement, and he recommended those present to quietly agree to the decision arrived at by the Government.

The speech excited expressions of disapproval on all sides. Mr. Watake said that the citizens of Tokyo would be involved in enormous damages on account of the postponement. In particular a sum of ¥1,370,000 contributed by the Municipality in aid of the Exhibition fund was borrowed at an interest of 8 percent. This money should be refunded by the Government with interest. Mr. Watake wanted to know what was the estimate of the cost of the Exhibition to be held in 1917.

Mr. Koiike, also representing Tokyo city, stated that at the previous meeting of the Councilors the officials responsible for the Exhibition explained that the estimated cost was sufficient for the Exhibition, no ostentatious effects being intended. What was the reason for this abrupt change?

Mr. Hasagawa pointed out that the Councilors were vested with power by an Imperial Ordinance to share in any decision taken with regard to important questions relating to the Exhibition. The Government was ignoring the existence of the Councilors in deciding on the postponement without consulting with them in the smallest detail.

Mr. Kuma (representing Tokyo) emphatically declared that however obstinate the present Cabinet might be, it would not live so long as 1917. It would collapse before that year. If such an important matter as the Exhibition were to be altered with every change of Cabinet, as seemed the case now, the nation could not undertake such an enterprise satisfactorily. He had thought that the present Cabinet had a little more sense, but he found that it remained animated by the bawiness of savages.

Other Councilors angrily questioned the Minister, who was unable to satisfy his interrogators.

Mr. Okura, a well-known Tokyo business man, spoke in support of the postponement. He said it was wiser to postpone the Exhibition until the financial situation had improved.

Further questions were asked, and eventually the Minister declared that he was there only to inform the meeting of the decision arrived at the Cabinet Council, and refused to reply to any further question, declaring the meeting closed.—Japan Chronicle

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 95 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & CO.

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

THIS WEEK.

First Consignment of Novelties for The Fall.

Fashions of To-day.

NEW GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Exclusive New Productions.

Prevailing Styles

from London and Paris.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

Public Companies.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [807]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. [809]

To Let.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST BLUS BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [64]

TO LET.

"THE NEUK," No. 84, THE PEAK, fully furnished, Garden and Tennis Court with immediate possession.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH AND SEH,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 8th September, 1908. [814]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUXTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [159]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [257]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [188]

[754]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. P. ORDWAY of New York, doing business under the firm name of A. P. ORDWAY & CO. at New York, State of New York, United States of America, have, on the 6th day of September, 1904, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

SULPHUR BITTERS

BRAND

TRADE MARK

OF

THE

REGISTER

OF

TRADE MARKS

IN

THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

AND

IN

THE

REGISTER

OF

TRADE MARKS

IN

THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

DR. KAUFMANN'S
SULPHUR BITTERS

SULPHUR BITTERS
BRAND
TRADE MARK
OF
THE
REGISTER
OF
TRADE MARKS
IN
THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
AND
IN
THE
REGISTER
OF
TRADE MARKS
IN
THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

in the name of AARON P. ORDWAY, of New York, State of New York, who claims to be the proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicant since 1878 in respect of Medicines, in Class 5.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 14th day of August, 1908.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

Solicitor for the Applicant.

Intimations.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 81, Piccadilly (the corner of Clarendon), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Smoking Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas; Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN

BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacture

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SARONGS,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast

ports orders carefully executed.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that SOMERVELL BROTHERS, of Netherfield, Kent, in the County of Westmoreland, England, Leather Merchants and Manufacturers, have, on the 11th day of August, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

in the name of SOMERVELL BROTHERS, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the year 1866 in respect of the following goods:—

BOOTS AND SHOES, LEGGINGS, AND GAITERS, IN CLASS 38.

Dated the 14th day of August, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. P. ORDWAY of New York, doing business under the firm name of A. P. ORDWAY & CO. at New York, State of New York, United States of America, have, on the 6th day of September, 1904, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

SULPHUR BITTERS

BRAND

TRADE MARK

OF

THE

REGISTER

OF

TRADE MARKS

IN

THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION.

WE flag under date 28th August, the Shichou correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says:—Travelling down the North River from Shichou to Canton I had a good opportunity of witnessing the progress being made in the work of surveying and constructing this part of the Canton-Hankow railway. Friends passing up and down the river had told us of the surveyors' rapid approach to Shichou, but although we kept diligent watch we could see no trace of their houseboats.

Not until we came to the mouth of the Lienschow river did we see any surveyors. Here we discovered that the members of the leading party had just sailed up the river again.

They had come down to ascertain what modifications would be required to their original survey in order to raise the line above the level of the recent flood. I hear that in places the track will be fixed twenty feet higher, but this will be much easier than if the work of construction had made much headway. The survey has been completed to within thirteen miles of Shichou. Up to this point the route has largely followed the course of the river, but in the opinion of those familiar with the country it will be advisable now to strike inland some two miles and pass through the fertile valley of Ma Pa. This will leave only a low mountain pass to be negotiated, after which a clear run of five miles should bring the prospectors to the prefectural city of Shichou.

In addition to the wooden houses erected at Taimin for the foreigners who act as overseers to the construction parties, a wooden bungalow has been built facing the Lienschow river. If one might offer a criticism on their position, it would be that the houses instead of being placed in a position where they might catch the maximum of the cool South wind, have been built in the shadow of a hill. In fact at Lienschowkong, the hill has been cut out to provide a sheltered position. This is, probably, a mistake in South China.

At Taimin hundreds of men are at work cutting through a barrier of rock, while downward to the point where the line first touches the river most of the excavating and cutting has already been done. Viewed from the river the track seems to wind in and out in an extraordinary manner and we are afraid that the sharp and frequent curves will militate against a high rate of speed.

It is confidently expected that by the autumn the line will be open for traffic up to Wong-shuk, a large market place, 120 miles north of Canton by river. This will be a great boon to all who travel up the North River as a few hours' railway journey will then accomplish what at present takes two days in a steamer launch.

It is said that after the flood the Company was approached by some of the mandarins with a view to finding employment for those who had suffered by the inundation, but naturally they were unwilling to discharge their trained workmen to make room for unskilled labourers even though the officials threatened that they would withdraw their capital from the concern if their requests were not complied with. Such are some of the trials of making a railway in China.

THE DALAI LAMA.

The *N. C. D. News* says:—As will, perhaps, be recalled, the Dalai Lama, or Buddhist Pontiff, was called to Peking for special audience with the Throne last spring and was expected to reach the Capital at the end of the present month. The Buddhist Pontiff has been residing in the celebrated Temple of Wutaishan, in Shanxi province, for nearly a year, ever since leaving Mong-li, whether he had fled as he learned that Lhasa was the objective of the Indian forces in 1904. Preparations on an extensive scale have been commanded by Edict to be made in Peking, and en route between that City and Wutaishan, to welcome the Dalai Lama; and a Special Commissioner was appointed to escort the Pontiff from Shanxi to the Capital. If he arrives in Peking the Dalai Lama will be the first Buddhist Pontiff to have done so. But according to a dispatch from the North there are indications that he will not, after all, go to Peking, but that preparations are being made in Shanxi for the Dalai Lama's immediate return to Lhasa, instead. To outsiders this may, perhaps, seem strange, but it would seem that a Censor, a native of Shanxi province, has recently handed up a memorial to the Throne in which the followers and retainers of the Dalai Lama are charged with having been guilty of a number of serious outrages in that province and their conduct and treatment of the unfortunate country people round about Wutaishan have been painted in the blackest colours. Special emissaries sent by the Ministry of Dependencies (Lifanfu) appear to have confirmed the Censor's charges; in consequence of which, peremptory orders have been issued from Peking requiring the speedy departure of the Tibetans to their homes, instead of giving them further opportunities of victimising the countrymen between Wutaishan and Peking. It also appears that the authorities in Shanxi found themselves handicapped in performing their duties of maintaining order on account of the religious character of the Pontiff's retainers, which made them immune from the laws. Doubtless the people of Shanxi will be glad to see the last of the Dalai Lama and his train, who, at first, they deemed it an honour to welcome and entertain.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1908. [19]

SHANGHAI WEDDING.

SAYER-HALL.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at the Free Christian Church, in Range Road, on Saturday afternoon, 7th inst. The principals were Mr. G. Burton Sayer of the staff of *The North China Daily News*, formerly of Hongkong, and Miss J. Hall. The little church lends itself to decoration, and was beautified for the occasion with festoons of ivy, and sprigs of evergreen, while behind the altar was a bank of foliage and flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. MacGillivray, and Mrs. Evan Morgan presided over the organ. The bride entered the church on the arm of Dr. Parrott, to the strains of the Bridal March from Lohengrin, and was followed by the two Misses Parrott, who made charming bridesmaids. Hymns were sung at the beginning and end of the service, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played, as the happy couple left the vestry.

An informal reception was afterwards held at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Parrott, where there was a large attendance of friends, who showered congratulations upon the wedded pair. The two reception rooms were tastefully decorated and the presents, which were numerous and beautiful, were displayed on the verandah. Mr. and Mrs. Sayer left in the evening for Japan where they will spend their honeymoon.

The bride's dress was of silk eolienne, Empire style, trimmed with silver tinsel, and she wore a veil of Brussels net and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaids' dresses were of silk muslin, also Empire style, trimmed with gold insertion and laces. They carried bouquets of tea roses and wore white crinolite hats, trimmed with silk pet and white ribbon. Mrs. Parrott's costume was of black silk eolienne trimmed with light mauve *crêpe de chine*, and she carried a bouquet of mauve asters. Mr. L. A. Chill was best man and Messrs. Grant and Stockhausen undertook the duties of ushers.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUTZOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th of September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th of September, 1908, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. [8]

AMERICAN & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE,"

Captain W. H. Lea, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [829]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PERA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Representative.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [1]

Intimations.

MOTHERS SHOULD KNOW.

The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. They are too weak and frail to resist. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity, and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland.

OR

GENUINE AGE AND FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

RAINIER BEER

LIGHT, wholesome, and invigorating.

Undoubtedly the best Beer brewed in America.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the character of Reuter's telegrams relating to the demonstrations by the unemployed in the United Kingdom it is evident that general distress prevails among the workers and that the outlook for the coming winter is exceedingly grave. In previous years the unemployed have been content to demonstrate their unfortunate condition by marching through the country and trusting to the generosity of the people along the route for their maintenance. But this year they appear to be resorting to violence in order to call the attention of the Government to their needs. There have already been several conflicts between the unemployed and the police and to judge from the ominous attitude of the former further clashes seem to be inevitable unless something is done to alleviate their distress. What makes the matter worse is that the depression should become manifest at this period of the year when trade is usually brisk. On the contrary this year, we read of distress in large manufacturing towns like Glasgow and Manchester, as a contemporary remarks, depression in the shipbuilding trade, the reduction of wages and a threatened lock-out in the cotton-spinning trade, and a serious shrinkage in the country's overseas trade. For several months, the statistics of foreign trade have shown a falling off so enormous as to be alarming; and though it may be accounted for by the shrinkage of the world's, as marked in other countries as in England, we are sure to hear that the decline is due to Great Britain's fiscal policy. Free-Traders will denounce any attempt by the Tariff Reformers to make political capital out of these falling statistics, and probably with reason, but they must not forget that they themselves took advantage of the spur of trade after accession to power to use it as a weapon against the lugubrious statements and predictions of the Tariff Reformers. We may derive comfort from the reflection that the present depression of trade is probably temporary, for the record of the general trade (merchandise) of the country since Board of Trade statistics were available is one of almost continuous yearly enhancement. From £258,210,145 in 1854 for both imports and exports, showing a total of £1,068,566,328 in 1908, the general trade of the country rose to £1,068,566,328

in 1906, or a total per head in the United Kingdom of £24 9s. 6d. It would require an expert to show how much of this is due to home manufactures or whether it is true, as the Tariff Reformers allege, that the United Kingdom is losing its manufactures and becoming merely a warehouse where the goods of other countries are dressed and put up for foreign export. It is a singular fact, whatever the cause, that unemployment grows from year to year, and that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the British Isles live in a chronic state of poverty or on the borderland. Mr. Shackleton, the Socialist President of the Trades Union Congress, now sitting at Nottingham, advances the idea that the remedy for unemployment is shorter hours. We presume he does not mean that the output of manufactures should be restricted, but that double shifts of workmen should be utilised, and thus provision made for the workmen whom the introduction of labour-saving machinery may have displaced. This might relieve the distress if the plan is feasible from the employer's standpoint. It would be useless, however, to double the working shifts and increase the production if we are losing our foreign markets, as the Tariff Reformers allege. Additional relief may be found for the labouring classes by putting them on pensions at an earlier age; but the burden of the pensions must be borne by somebody and if any attempt is made by the Liberal Administration to lay the burden on the middle-class income-tax payer, whose larger income does not always ensure greater ease in making ends meet, it will be the last straw, and will wreck the Liberal Party. It is quite evident that the socialism of a large section of the Labour Party consists of spoliation, and should a Parliamentary majority be used further to indulge the appetites of a class at the expense of another, it may lead to serious constitutional disturbances in England. It is difficult to see how the situation is to be relieved, but relieved it must be and on an abnormal scale, for the families of the unemployed workmen cannot be allowed to starve. Unless something is done speedily the spirit of antagonism to constituted authority already made manifest will develop until it becomes a menace to the country, but it will tax all the resources of Local Government Board to discover a way out of the difficulty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The bean crop forecast for Manchuria is twenty per cent. above the 1907 harvest.

The Chinese Government has authorized a Japanese loan for the Hsin-min-Mukden Railway.

"HONGKONG released from quarantine." This was the wording of a telegram received by the Colonial Secretary to-day, from the Colonial Secretary of Singapore.

Four Indian watchmen who were amusing a crowd of Chinese in Connaught Road yesterday by having a free fight, appeared in the Police Court, to-day, and paid \$7 apiece for disorderly behaviour.

To be eligible to be sent to China or Japan to study the language of the country, an officer, in addition to having been selected by the Chief of the General Staff, must obtain 5 of the marks at a preliminary examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners, and must be fully qualified for promotion.

POLICEMAN Rutledge prosecuted a shopkeeper named Tang Chong in the Police Court, this morning, for selling intoxicating liquor on his premises - 7, Shau-ki-wan West - during the prohibited hours. Evidence was heard, and the accused was bound over in the sum of \$100 to give me up for judgment when called.

ACCORDING to telegrams received from Peking, the Chinese and Japanese Commissioners have agreed upon the adoption of the Chinese proposal regarding the route to be followed by, and the Japanese estimate of the cost of the Kiangcheng railway. It is asserted in Tokio that this report is premature.

This committee appointed to consider the methods for promoting the keeping of cats as a measure for plague prevention having arrived at a favourable conclusion as to their utility, as reported in another column, it may be of interest to our readers to know that the Sanitary Board are offering members of the feline race for sale at forty cents each. - Rats!

LANCER-sergeant Edwards, of the Water Police Station, arrested two fishing boat owners in the harbour yesterday for refusing to stop when ordered to by him. On this charge they had to pay \$10 each at the Police Court, to-day. The master of an unlicensed boat had to answer a similar charge, and also for using his boat for fishing purposes sans licence. He was fined \$5.

On the correspondence relative to the contract for the supply of labour for disinfecting and cleansing houses, being circulated to members of the Sanitary Board, Mr. H. Humphreys intimated: - I am agree with the President in questioning the utility of contract. I raised the point last year at a meeting of the Board. The Principal Civil Medical Officer said it was necessary to have this contract in order to secure trained coolies. I had and still have my doubts as to these coolies being better trained than others. It is probable that the same coolies are seldom employed by the contractor. - Mr. Lau Chu Pak agreed that this contract should be discontinued.

Rinderpest Outbreak.

INFECTED CATTLE FROM KWONG-CHAU-WAN.

Correspondence relative to an outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle imported from Kwong-chau-wan, was read at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon: -

Sir, - I have the honour to report, for the information of the Board, that out of a lot of 44 cattle imported into the Colony from Kwong-chau-wan by Sang-chau, cattle dealer, 4 were suffering from rinderpest on arrival.

I have placed the lot in segregation, apart from the remainder of the cattle in the depot.

I have given the dealer permission to slaughter for food the healthy cattle in the lot. - I have, etc.

ADAM GIBSON, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

C. McI. Messer, Head of the Sanitary Department.

Two cattle have since died.

ADAM GIBSON.

6.9.08.

With reference to Mr. Humphreys' minute, all the infected cattle remained healthy and are now all killed for food.

ADAM GIBSON.

12.9.08.

Mr. H. Humphreys intimated: - Presumably the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, will report whether any sickness breaks out amongst the healthy cattle that have been segregated. Shau-ki-wan the others.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C. - Slaughter the affected without delay.

NAM TAU OUTBREAK.

Correspondence relative to an outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle imported from Nam Tau, was also considered.

Sanitary Board Office, Hongkong, 6th September, 1908.

Sir, - I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that a lot of nine cattle were imported into the Colony this morning from Nam Tau by Qi Kee, cattle dealer, and that all were suffering from rinderpest.

I have placed the animals in segregation.

I beg to recommend that the Board order the slaughter of these cattle under By-law 6, Impounding and Inspection of Animals Ordinance of 1903.

As these animals were sick on arrival, no compensation is payable under section 45 of Ordinance of 1903. - I have, etc.

ADAM GIBSON, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

C. McI. Messer, Head of the Sanitary Department.

Circular. Each member is requested to say either "slaughter" or "no."

C. McI. Messer.

7.9.08.

Head, Sanitary Department. - With reference to the cattle suffering from rinderpest imported from Nam Tau, the circumstances of the case are as follows: -

The owner states that they were put on board a junk at Sai Heung in the Sun On district, and that they came from Nam Tau. Sai Heung by junk in ordinary weather is easily within 24 hours' distance from Kennedy Town and, in a good breeze, 12 hours is enough for the journey. The cattle, nine in number, arrived at the Kennedy Town Depot on Sunday morning, and instead of being put into the shed set apart for the examination of new cattle, were mixed among the cattle that were drawn out for examination prior to slaughter; they were divided up two or three to each different butcher's lot. One of the cattle was so ill as to be unable to walk and was taken to the slaughter house and reported as injured on board ship.

Inspector Watson was on duty and refused to allow the cattle to be killed and telephoned to me asking me to come down and see them.

I went down and found the cattle were all sick; one was just dying and the others were all showing marked symptoms of rinderpest, i.e., profuse diarrhoea with mucous and blood, violent straining, and a mucous-purulent discharge from the nose and eyes. In short, the disease was so far advanced that anyone could see that the cattle were obviously very ill indeed.

Rinderpest in its early stages is very difficult to diagnose, but in its later stages is unmistakable. It also follows a regular course of development. Each stage in the development has phases peculiar to itself.

Judging by the stage which had been reached by these cattle on their arrival, they must have been so sick as to be certain of notice by even the most casual cattle dealer before they left Sai Heung; that is, Hongkong was made a dumping place for cattle too sick to be of use at home.

ADAM GIBSON.

11.9.08.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak intimated: - Slaughter. But I would recommend that some compensation should be paid. The cattle were probably not suffering from rinderpest when they were purchased.

Mr. H. Humphreys: - Slaughter. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon distinctly states the animals were suffering rinderpest on arrival, therefore section 54 applies.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper: - Slaughter at once. The Head of the Sanitary Department: - Under section 54 (3) no compensation should be granted.

The other members were unanimous that the animals should be slaughtered.

THE Times Peking correspondent wires on 6th ult.: - For some time past I have been visiting various parts in North China, including Wei-hai-wei, concerning which I must report that the uncertainty of the future prevents the development of the territory in spite of its natural advantages, and forbids the introduction of foreign capital. Nothing, however, can impair the superiority of the harbour as a sanatorium for our Fleet and as a practice ground which will always enable the Chinese Squadron to maintain its high standard of efficiency.

REMEDIOS TERRACE HOUSE.

OCCUPATION OF REAR ROOM.

Correspondence relative to an application for a modification of the requirements of section 153 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903-1908, in respect of No. 11, Arbutnot Road, was considered by the Sanitary Board this afternoon: -

Hongkong, 23th June, 1908.

Dear Sir, - Referring to your notice Nos. 7,660 B, and 7,669 B, and 7,669 (2) B, of the 17th and 18th instant, I beg to inform you that the rooms in question are well provided with windows opening directly into the external air. I shall therefore be greatly obliged if you will grant me an exemption. I may mention that the whole house in Nos. 11, Arbutnot Road and 8, Caine Road is occupied by one family only. Should you be good enough to inspect again the rooms, I shall be happy to meet you at an appointed time. - I am, etc.,

YUNG HIN PONG.

The Building Authority.

12th August, 1908.

Sir, - In reply to your letter dated the 20th of June referring to notices served on you with respect to above property, I have to inform you that it is not proposed to enforce any action with respect to notices 7,660 B. as long as present conditions obtain. I am not, however, prepared to exercise the power vested in me under section 264 (b) Ordinance of 1903, with respect to notices 7,669 (b) and 7,669 (1) (b) and must refer you to the Sanitary Board with regard to these. - I have, etc.

BUILDING AUTHORITY.

Mr. Yung Hing Pong, The Chartered Bank.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1908.

Sir, - I have the honour to enclose you two notices, Nos. 7,669 (B) and 7,669 (W.B.) calling upon me to cease to maintain the rear room on the ground and second floors of No. 11, Arbutnot Road. I venture to explain that the house in question is one of a row of houses standing on Remedios Terrace facing the sea. All the floors from the ground to the top are well ventilated, and not being obstructed in front by structures of any description, are constantly having the benefit of free air from the external space in front and above, and are very frequently ventilated by breezes coming in from the harbour. I have written to the Building Authority to the above effect in answer to their notices, asking him for an exemption and he replies that he has no right to exercise the powers provided for in section 264 (b) Ordinance of 1903, etc., and would refer me to the Board. I hope you will take my explanation into your favourable consideration, and can see your way to grant the premises an exemption. - I have, etc.,

YUNG HIN PONG.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

The Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade intimated: - Will the Director of Public Works inform the Board under what section this is referred to the Board by the Building Authority?

MURDER THEIR DEATH TOGETHER.

TWO WIDOWS DROWNED IN A RIVER AT PING SHAM.

Intelligence received from the New Territory this morning gives the account of a double fatality which occurred at Ping Sham some time yesterday morning. The news is as strange as it is sad.

It would appear from the facts placed at our disposal that two old women - both of them being widows - were at work from early dawn tilling a field, close to which a river with a very strong current - the O Seung Heung - runs. The women lived at the other side of the river, and in order to reach their homes they had to cross a so-called bridge, made from a trunk of a tree, with a round surface, which spanned the river.

At about ten o'clock yesterday morning, the river being swollen somewhat, the old women started to return for their meal. Each carried buckets along on to bamboo poles when they started to cross the river. Exactly what occurred when the pair got half-way across is not known. It was not stated whether the bridge collapsed, or whether the women slipped, or whether one lost her balance and clutched on to the other, but however that may be, both women fell into the river and were drowned. For several hours afterwards parts of the river were dragged, and the bodies subsequently recovered.

HONGKONG EUROPEAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

\$3,000 FRAUD ALLEGED.

A sensation was caused in the Colony to-day by the arrest of a European merchant on a charge of alleged fraud. The person referred to is Mr. H. S. Holmes, a commission agent, trading as the Eastern Commercial Company, with an address at Queen's Road Central.

The information which led to Holmes' apprehension was given by a Chinese merchant named Chung Tsim Leung, who is the prosecutor. The warrant was executed this forenoon by Detective Sergeant Watt.

During the course of the day H. S. Holmes made his appearance before Mr. J. H. Kemp to answer a charge of obtaining the sum of \$3,000 from the prosecutor on May 16th last with the intent to defraud. He entered a plea of not guilty. Particulars under which the alleged fraud is supposed to have been committed are lacking.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday next, at 2.15 o'clock. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$4,000.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, is retained for the prosecution, while the accused will be represented by his brother, - Mr. H. K. Holmes.

Much interest has been aroused in the matter, and Tuesday's trial should prove one of interest.

COLLAPSE OF HOUSES AT SHAU-KI-WAN.

SENSATIONAL CONCLUSION.

The official inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the collapse of a number of buildings at Shau-ki-wan during the last typhoon, which caused the death of seventeen persons, was resumed before Mr. J. H. Kemp, acting as coroner, and a jury, at the Magistracy, this afternoon.

Several witnesses gave evidence this afternoon which was of very little importance. At the last hearing the contractor of the buildings - a contractor of twenty years' standing - gave important testimony. He deposed that he had contracted to erect the stone work of the houses in question. He was also deputed to select and purchase other material. At the time witness was attending to these houses he had another contract in hand, but this was supervised by a fohi. Witness declared that he directed the whole of his attention and skill to the work at Shaukiwan. The owner of the houses was a clansman of his, and that was why they did not fix a price for the carrying on of the work. Witness was satisfied to take what his clansman gave him. He understood a plan, and plans were given him for carrying out the work. When building an eighteen-inch wall of stone it was necessary to put in some headers and some stretchers, and to fill up the cracks with mortar.

Asked as to whether that would make the wall solid, witness replied: - "Do you mean to say anything built of stone is not solid? He denied, however, that the collapse was due to his fault.

After further evidence, The jury retired and after five minutes returned with the following verdict: -

(1) The deaths were caused by the falling of the wall.

(2) The falling of the wall was caused by the bad workmanship of the contractor Cheung Yu.

(3) It was gross negligence on the part of Cheung Yu and he was found guilty of manslaughter.

A warrant against the contractor was accordingly issued. Bail being allowed in the sum of \$2,000.

Mr. F. B. L. Dowley, Crown Solicitor, represented the Crown, and Mr. Otto Keng Sing appeared on behalf of the owner of the property.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

PROPOSED BYE-LAWS AGAINST ANOPHELES MOSQUITOES.

Following are minutes by members of the Sanitary Board relative to minimising the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes as an anti-malarial measure: -

Secretary, Sanitary Board. - Doubtless have arisen as to whether the Board has at present the power to compel persons to take steps to minimise the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes as an anti-malarial procedure.

The Crown Solicitor states that if the Board desires to minimise the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes, they should pass by-laws to that effect under section 16, sub-section 35.

Will you circulate this paper for the opinion of the Sanitary Board?

C. McI. Messer, Head, Sanitary Department.

2.9.08.

Mr. H. Humphreys intimated: - If by-laws are necessary, as the Crown Solicitor states, for the Board to exercise powers to compel persons to take steps to prevent the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes, have them by all means. It is not, however, an established scientific fact that such mosquitoes breed in mountain streams and not in backyards, open spaces or thickly populated districts? If this is so, it is a question which can only affect the Sanitary Board to the extent that it is the duty of the Board to impress on the Government the urgent necessity to continue the good work of draining nullahs (which has met with such decided and happy results) wherever and whenever possible. Of all the costly expenditure on health measures during the last ten years, there is no doubt whatever that that portion which has been expended on anti-malarial measures has been the only portion which has proved of enduring and tangible benefit to the Colony and the only portion which has been worth the money expended on it, and more.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: - We have had enough by-laws and don't want any more. If the nullahs are all drained and the drains properly looked after, the breeding of anopheles will be minimised.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper: - I don't think any further by-laws are necessary.

BURGLARS IN A MORTUARY.

WEST POINT MORTUARY VISITED AND PROPERTY STOLEN.

Who would ever conceive that there was anything in a public mortuary to attract the attention of burglars? Apparently there is, for some time during last night and early this morning burglars forced an entrance into the West Point mortuary and made their escape with \$5 worth of property. At the time the work was done, our informant gives us to understand, were a couple of dead bodies on the slabs.

The burglars forced an entrance through a high window looking into Hospital Road. Hospital Road and the other thoroughfares approaching the mortuary are very nearly always deserted after nightfall, and it would not enter the mind of the passing policeman that burglars - and Chinese of all people - would make the mortuary their "hunting ground." So that once he had gained an entry they were as safe from discovery as if they were in their own houses, and were able to proceed with their work free from disturbance. They removed all the fittings from the lamps and removed all the water pipes at their own sweet will. And then they took their departure.

OFFENSIVE TRADE.

FAT BOILING.

Following is the report of the committee appointed by the Sanitary Board to report on offensive trade of fat boiling in Clarence Terrace: -

1. - We visited the premises on August 21st and found the nuisance very bad and that all the establishments were storing stinking bones, etc., in the yards and lanes at the rear, although recently fined by the Police magistrates for doing so.

2. - We have suggested to these fat boilers that they rent a floor for storing these bones if they have not sufficient room in their own buildings, and build brick cells roofed with tiles and fitted with good doors in which to store these bones until they can be sent away from the Colony.

3. - These men show no desire to meet our wishes and we recommend that they be given a week in which to show progress in carrying out this work; failing any progress, the by-laws be strictly enforced, and that they be prosecuted if they store these bones outside the buildings.

PLAGUE CEMETERY.

BURIAL OF DUMPED BODIES.

Correspondence relative to the contract for the supply of labour and material for the plague cemetery at Cheung Sha Wan, was laid before the Sanitary Board this afternoon: -

Head, Sanitary Department. - Special cemeteries for infectious diseases are quite unnecessary. This was pointed out by me in 1904, but it was agreed then to retain Cheung Sha Wan cemetery for the burial of dumped and unclaimed bodies by the Sanitary Department. Later, the number of bodies buried by this department has very much decreased, owing to the lessening of dumping, and the further knowledge amongst the Chinese that infectious cases can be buried by the Tung Wa Hospital or the deceased's relatives under a permit from the Medical Officer of Health or the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

I am in favour of giving up the special plague cemetery. If this be done, we shall have to bury any bodies not claimed by the Tung Wa Hospital or friends ourselves, in say, Kai Lung Wan or Ma Tau Wai cemeteries. It might or might not be necessary to have trenches ready to receive several coffins at once. This depends on the number of bodies left for us to bury.

I think systematic exhumation every six or seven years would keep the existing cemeteries (excluding Cheung Sha Wan) always in readiness for burial.

The Cheung Sha Wan cemetery might form a useful site for a general site for Kowloon graves greatly to the future.

By giving up Cheung Sha Wan as a special infectious disease cemetery, we shall save expense in boat upkeep, crews' wages and launch hire.

WILLIAM PEARSE.

29.8.08.

Mr. H. Humphreys intimated: - I agree with the Medical Officer of Health that this cemetery should be given up. Will this effect an annual saving? If so, how much?

The Hon. Registrar General: - What does "systematic exhumation every six or seven years" mean?

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: - I agree with the Medical Officer of Health.

The Head of the Sanitary Department: - In 1907 \$1,981.21 was spent on the cemetery.

THE entire day was occupied by the Chief Justice hearing the action brought by the banker - Lau Mun Cho - against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to recover 33 title deeds, or their value, \$6,000, and the counter-claim to recover \$1,000,000 odd. The plaintiff was re-called to the witness stand and cross-examined at some length. The hearing was again adjourned.

THE following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been placed under orders to join Far Eastern garrisons in the coming troping season: - North China, Major A. C. Fox, Lieutenant E. J. Elliott and Lieutenant J. C. Hall, all this month. South China, Major J. R. Fraby, D.S.O., Captain B. A. Craig, who has arranged an exchange with Capt. A. E. Thorp, Lieutenant W. J. E. Bell, and Lieutenant H. M. J. Perry, all this month. These go out by the troopship *Soulin*, which will leave Southampton on 16th inst.

THE *Japan Chronicle* understands that an important attack was made on a young foreign lady in Kobe on Saturday evening, the 6th inst. It appears that as Miss Anna Botelho was taking an evening stroll in company with her brother and three friends, a Japanese suddenly approached and gripped her from behind. Her brother, Mr. J. Botelho, thereupon seized the man and dealt him several blows. He then informed the police of the occurrence, and the man, who had meanwhile made off, was soon arrested. At the Kobe Police Station the assailant was identified as Hisamatsu Kijaburo, aged 31, a *dango* in a straw-braid firm under the style of the Banden Shokai, of Takamideri, 4-chome, Kobe.

INSPECTOR McHardy, of Yau-ma-tei Police Station, charged eleven coolies in the Police Court, this morning - five with fighting in the public street at Yau-ma-tei yesterday, and the remainder with creating a disturbance outside the police station. It was stated that a fight started between a number of men over a question of some fish. Five of the combatants were arrested and locked up. A gang of loafers then tried to force an entry into the station charge-room to see what was being done, with the quittance, and because they were chased away they began hooting and screaming, one or two even going so far as to throw stones. This resulted in the arrest of six others. The fifteen were fined \$5 each, and the discharge of the police \$2 per head.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the character of Reuter's telegrams relating to the demonstrations by the unemployed in the United Kingdom it is evident that general distress prevails among the workers and that the outlook for the coming winter is exceedingly grave. In previous years the unemployed have been content to demonstrate their unfortunate condition by marching through the country and trusting to the generosity of the people along the route for their maintenance. But this year they appear to be resorting to violence in order to call the attention of the Government to their needs. There have already been several conflicts between the unemployed and the police and to judge from the ominous attitude of the former further clashes seem to be inevitable unless something is done to alleviate their distress. What makes the matter worse is that the depression should become manifest at this period of the year when trade is usually brisk. On the contrary this year, we read of distress in large manufacturing towns like Glasgow and Manchester, as a contemporary remarks, depression in the shipbuilding trade, the reduction of wages and a threatened lock-out in the cotton-spinning trade, and a serious shrinkage in the country's overseas trade. For several months, the statistics of foreign trade have shown a falling off so enormous as to be alarming; and though it may be accounted for by the shrinkage of the world's, as marked in other countries as in England, we are sure to hear that the decline is due to Great Britain's fiscal policy. Free-Traders will denounce any attempt by the Tariff Reformers to make political capital out of these falling statistics, and probably with reason, but they must not forget that they themselves took advantage of the spur of trade after accession to power to use it as a weapon against the lugubrious statements and predictions of the Tariff Reformers. We may derive comfort from the reflection that the present depression of trade is probably temporary, for the record of the general trade (merchandise) of the country since Board of Trade statistics were available is one of almost continuous yearly enhancement. From £258,210,145 in 1854 for both imports and exports, showing a total of £1,068,566,328 in 1908, the general trade of the country rose to £1,068,566,328

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

CENSUS OF SMOKERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 14th September.

The Imperial Government has commanded that a census of all opium-smokers within the Empire be taken on the first moon of the next China new year.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

CHINESE STUDENTS TO THE STATES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 14th September.

It has been decided by the Imperial Government to send one hundred students each year to the United States for their education.

The cost of the education will be defrayed as to fifty students by the Waiwupu, and as to the remaining fifty by the Ministry of Education.

TANG SHAO-YI'S MISSION.

SECRETARY APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 14th September.

On the recommendation of Tang Shao-yi, Special Commissioner to the United States of America, Prince Ching's second son, has been appointed first-class secretary to His Excellency on his forthcoming mission.

[Kruer's.]

Persia.

Heavy Fighting at Tabriz.

London, 13th September.

The Times correspondent at Tabriz wires that the heaviest fighting since the beginning of the troubles is now proceeding in the Northern suburbs.

The British Vice-Consul has done his best to effect an agreement, but his efforts have not received the co-operation of the Russian Consul-General which was expected in view of the joint Anglo-Russian action, at Teheran.

Canadian Forest Fires. The Canadian Trans-Continental traffic is interrupted by forest fires between Ottawa and Fort William.

Twenty five miles of the shore of Lake Superior are a wall of flame.

Mulai Hadd.

Mulai Hadd has been proclaimed Sultan throughout Morocco with the exception of at Casablanca.

Later.

Rubber Exhibition at Olympia.

A Rubber Exhibition has been opened at Olympia. Sir Henry Blake, presiding at the inaugural dinner, emphasized the importance from a scientific standpoint of the Ceylon exhibits which were the second largest in the exhibition, and which would afford an instructive lesson on the entire method of rubber culture.

British Malaya is also well represented at the exhibition, but the largest exhibits are those of the Netherlands, contributed by the Dutch Colonial Office.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO THE "TENYO-MARU."

FIRE ON BOARD.

At about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon (30th ult.), shortly after leaving Yokohama, on the outward voyage to San Francisco, fire broke out on board the Tenyo-maru. A leakage of oil in connection with the engines was the cause of the outbreak, which was confined to the stoke-hold, and the machinery was very slightly damaged. Dense clouds of smoke rose from the stoke-hold, and although the fire was quickly under control the vessel had to be put back into harbour for repairs. These were completed next morning, and the Tenyo-maru left for San Francisco shortly after 1 p.m. on Monday.

As a rumour has been circulating to the effect that something like mutiny prevails on board, and that the firemen struck work, inquiries have been made by the Japan Herald at the company's office. While repudiating these rumours the company admits that eight firemen had to be discharged for insubordination upon the vessel's arrival at Yokohama, and twelve more signed on to complete the complement. There is no truth in the report that the outbreak was caused by the insubordinate crew.

Our Yokohama contemporary adds that the quickness with which the fire was extinguished shows the fire-extinguishing appliances on board are very complete.

The Opium Question.

MR. CLEMENTI'S STATISTICS.

REPLY TO MR. ALEXANDER'S CRITICISMS.

In our issue of yesterday we published a letter, addressed to the Hongkong Telegraph, by the Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade in London, animadverting on Mr. C. Clementi's famous memorandum on opium-smoking in China and Hongkong. The Singapore Free Press to which Mr. Alexander had addressed a similar letter, replies to the criticisms in the following editorial which we quote:—

In another column will be found a letter in which Mr. J. G. Alexander, the Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, makes a lamentably feeble attempt to minimise the effect of the able statistical paper by Mr. Clementi, Hongkong Civil Service, on the question of the consumption of opium in China, which resulted in the conclusion that only about two per cent of the population of China were opium smokers. It is perfectly ludicrous to see the way Mr. Alexander wriggles how that he and his Society have been impaled by the facts so well presented by Mr. Clementi. Mr. Clementi, for the basis of his calculation, in common with the majority of the authorities, puts the population of China proper as 400,000,000, leaving out such dependencies as Tibet, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan. Mr. Alexander can only say, in twelve lines, that he does not think that the population is so big as all that. But he gives no reason why the Chinese authorities should have their figures put aside just because he does not like Mr. Clementi's adoption and use of them. The "Statesman's Year-Book" for 1905, "according to the latest Chinese estimates" gives the population of China proper as 407,253,030. Mr. Alexander's second point deals with the production of native opium in China, and he claims, on authority that he mentions, that this matter is "surrounded by obscurity" and that the returns cannot be said to be "even measurably correct." He also says that the figures of opium production are given by Chinese officials "who have a strong interest in understating them." That may be so. But how is it that Mr. Alexander manages now to ignore the fact that both Mr. Clementi and the Editor of this paper, dealing independently with opium production in China, accepted the figures of opium production as given in the "National Righteousness," an organ published in the interest of the Anti-opium agitation? In that publication there appears a map showing the production of opium in the provinces of China, the figures of each province being given on the map; if these figures are good enough for Mr. Alexander when he is trying to throw them to his purpose, why does he run away from them now when he finds that they can be thrown back with effect? In his letter, as will be seen, he conceals the fact that the figures of production Mr. Clementi relied on were the exact figures so industriously circulated by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade when they thought it suited their plans. Then as to Mr. Alexander's point No. 3, he can only say that the amount of individual consumption is "a disputed question." But Mr. Clementi tackled the question of individual consumption with the help of the Hongkong opium farmer and had access to all the accounts of the farm, and it was by careful processes he arrived at the average of 0.2 of a tael per diem. Mr. Clementi's figures applied to the opium as consumed in Hongkong, and he made the most careful allowance in his paper for the difference in strength of native opium and the Indian imported commodity. Again Mr. Alexander quotes Mr. Consul Hosie, referring to his own province of Szechuan, as saying that 50 per cent of the males and 20 per cent of the females smoke opium in the cities, and that in the country the percentage is not less than 15 and 5. Mr. Hosie is probably not very far out. But then it is to be remembered that Szechuan consumes practically the whole of its own production, and that amounts to 200,000 piculs, or very nearly half of the whole production of China. On the anti-opium theory of destruction and death being the effect of the use of opium by the Chinese, that province ought to be inhabited by a mere remnant of decrepit wrecks. We grieve to harrow Mr. Alexander's feelings by saying that Szechuan has become the most populous province in China, the population being in the "Statesman's Year Book" as 68,724,890. To enable us to appreciate that great population figure of one of the provinces of China it may be said that it is 26,000,000 more than the population of the United Kingdom; it is 8,000,000 more than that of the whole German Empire; and it is one hundred and twenty times the population of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States put together. Admitting with Consul Hosie that Szechuan is a province that grows the most opium and smokes the whole of it, we can only further remark that family life and the functions of reproduction would appear to be of a specially vigorous character in Szechuan. In that province a missionary told Mr. Alexander that in one poppy-growing district "men, women and even boys are almost without exception besotted by the drug." We fancy the missionary was playing a little bit up to Mr. Alexander's appetite for horrors and "dens" and all that sort of thing. But the enormous and prolific character of the Szechuan population, needs a bit of explaining away on Mr. Alexander's theories. It is curious how agnostics, like doctors, differ. Mr. Alexander talks about "women and children being besotted," at least he repeats the missionary's statement, but he does not see that he does not in the least thereby touch Mr. Clementi's figures. But another hostile critic of Mr. Clementi, in "Chinese Opinion," takes quite other ground. He, unlike Mr. Alexander, agrees with Mr. Clementi's estimate of the population of China. But he goes on to point out that children under fifteen cannot be included in any percentage of "opium smokers." Then again he says

that "the females can be practically eliminated, as it is a demonstrable fact that the proportion of women smokers is insignificant." Mr. Alexander and his "Chinese Opinion" friend cannot have it both ways. But the bones of Mr. Alexander's letter is kept to the very last.

"Surely British Colonists will desire to assist the British Home Government, even at some sacrifice to themselves, in helping China to rid herself of such a curse."

If China is bent on the business of abolishing the production of opium within her frontiers that is purely her own affair, or rather the affair of the people themselves. Why should the people of this or any other Colony assist the British Home Government in any such meddling? And above all why should any Colony make any "sacrifice" in the matter? If any sacrifice is to be made or compensation to be paid it is to be by the British Home Government, and by nobody else. That is about the only definite statement Mr. Alexander has made in his letter, but if the rest of it represents all that a professed agitator can say against Mr. Clementi's able state paper we can only commiserate Mr. Alexander on having such a shockingly weak case, or commiserate the "cause" on having such a shockingly weak advocate as Mr. Alexander.

ABORTIVE FIRM'S LIABILITIES.

ACTION BY QUARANTERS TO RECOVER.

A claim to recover the sum of \$500 was heard in the Supreme Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz. The plaintiff were the Kwong Hing Lung firm, tailors, 96, Queen's Road Central, the defendant being a local trader—Chu Yeung, of 20, West Street, until lately trading as the Tak Cheong Ho. The plaintiff firm from the endorsement on the form were alleged to have paid over a certain sum of money to the Shing Tak Bank at the request and for and on behalf of the defendant on 7th November last, from whom, it is stated, they were unable to recover.

Mr. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, who represented the plaintiff firm, stated that the defendant some time last year made a composition to his creditors. The plaintiff firm on being approached guaranteed to pay certain of the creditors, including the Shing Tak Bank, to whom they subsequently paid \$400 in satisfaction of a debt for \$1,200.

The managing partner of the plaintiff firm corroborated the above story, adding that he had not received repayment.

Defendant, who was not represented, denied that he ever traded as the Tak Cheong Ho. He was manager of that business, but the plaintiff firm's manager was master. Some time last year he gave defendant some money to put into the Tak Cheong Ho, but the firm closed later in the year, with a debt of \$5,200.

Mr. Grist produced a document which he read to the Court. The document was to the effect that defendant, when the Tak Cheong firm closed, guaranteed payment to all creditors.

The Court—Where are the Tak Cheong's account books?

Defendant—In plaintiff's possession. All?—No. Some are in the custody of my friends.

How many partners were there in the Tak Cheong?—About ten. Some are abroad.

When did you first close?—In 1905. How many partners are dead?—Only one. Leaving one alive?—Yes.

How many are abroad?—One. You are a partner in the firm, were you not?—Yes. I had a \$500 share.

What was the capital of the firm?—\$2,500. And what share did the plaintiff have?—\$500.

Are you liable for any of that money?—I am not.

Concluding, the defendant stated that just before the Tak Cheong firm closed he sent the cash back to the plaintiff at his request.

The case was adjourned to allow defendant to produce books in which, as he alleged, the plaintiff's name appeared as one of the partners of the firm.

JAPAN'S EXHIBITION.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

We have received the following communication from the Japanese Consulate—The re-examination and new analysis to which the Japanese Government have found it necessary to subject the project of a Grand Exhibition in 1917, has convinced them that the intervening time, 31 years, is insufficient for the completion of all the various preparations and works which are essential to a successful realization of the undertaking. In revising and re-estimating it was made abundantly clear that the budget already voted will have to be largely augmented in order to carry out the Exhibition on the scale now proposed. The industrial energies of Japan being fully employed to meet existing demands it would be impossible within the allotted time to prepare the exhibits without disturbing the manufacturing activities of the country. Nor is there sufficient time in which to prepare the Exhibition grounds, to erect the Exhibition buildings or to make the necessary arrangements for the suitable accommodation and convenience of visitors. In these circumstances it was deemed best to make the inevitable postponement at this time, rather than delay action until an adjournment would cause inconvenience and to be prejudicial to rights and interests. Again the Japanese Government, following a very commendable custom, desire that the projected exhibition may be commemorative of a very auspicious event in their history. In 1917 will be celebrated the fifty-first anniversary of the accession of His Majesty the Emperor. That will be for all His Japanese Majesty's subjects, a season of great rejoicing and it is proposed to take advantage of that happy occasion to inaugurate the Exhibition.

This apathy of voters in regard to the U.S. Presidential election is proving a cause for anxiety to both parties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

CAUSEWAY BAY NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—That the Police Force of Hongkong is composed of a hard-working body of men I do not attempt to deny. But there are times when, through oversight or short-handedness, certain public nuisances have to be brought to their attention. I allude to the rowdiness which is to be noticed each afternoon in the vicinity of Causeway Bay.

Passengers riding on tramcars arriving at the terminus are besieged by a band of boys, including some very over-grown ones, who pester the passengers in the hope of getting a *pin-mah*. Should the unfortunate fare be landing at Causeway Bay this mob of young ruffians go a bit farther by following, yelling, and throwing somersaults the while, the alleged blind boys making a habit of thrusting an unwashed "kid" with its hands outstretched, for inspection. Should the passenger be seated in the car awaiting return to town, they invariably climb up the footboard of the car, and scream of: "Cumma, massa," rent the air.

If a *cumma* is to be given it must be given to one and all, if not—well, then let your readers try it.

Now that I have brought this nuisance to light—and the same exists at Shau-ki-wan—perhaps steps will be taken to amend the behaviour of these boat boys, who are, no doubt, turned out each morning by their parents, who have piled their boats high and dry in the refuge, to earn their own living. Yours, etc.,

A LADY READER.

Hongkong, 14th September.

MOVING OBSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I have read on several occasions in your valuable paper of rickshaws, coolies being fined at the Police Court for negligent driving—that is to say, knocking down pedestrians. But are all those convicted negligent in the proper sense of the word?

Supposing I was driving along Queen's Road in a rickshaw, and an Indian policeman refusing to get out of the road got his big feet injured by the wheel of the vehicle, would that coolie be considered negligent?

Since workmen have taken up the work of demolishing the old portion of the Hongkong Hotel, hoardings have been erected in the street, thereby narrowing that section of Queen's Road considerably. At all hours of the day and a greater portion of the night the vehicular traffic along that part of Queen's Road is very heavy, yet under these circumstances Indian and Chinese policemen persist in blocking the traffic by standing if not dwelling about, within the area of the hoardings, disorganising the traffic. Serious collisions between rickshaws have nearly been caused lately by these "walking obstructions," and in fairness to everybody the Captain Superintendent of Police should give this matter his attention.—I am, etc.,

ANTI-OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Hongkong, 15th September.

THE PACIFIC FLEET.

PREPARATIONS FOR RECEPTION AT AMOY.

The Central Stores, Ltd., proprietors of the Palace Hotel, have secured the contract to supply provisions for the American Fleet during its stay at Amoy. Mr. Shekury and a European assistant are now at Amoy superintending the erection of buildings, which will include quarters for 600 servants, bakeries and kitchens, says the N. C. D. News. Halls for the use of sailors and visitors and entertainment houses are being built by the Chinese Government and ample areas of Government ground are placed at the disposal of the Central Stores. Preparations are being made for the accommodation of 20,000 people. We hear that arrangements are completed for the dispatch of an excursion steamer from Tientsin and one from Hongkong and no doubt others will be run from Hongkong and Shanghai. Amoy, it appears, is not an ideal spot for such an unravelling but roads are being built and it is expected that the greatest disabilities will have been overcome by the time the fleet arrives. The prevalence of plague, however, is causing some concern and great efforts are being made to eradicate the disease.

COMMÉMORATIVE MEDALS.

The Chinese Government has given permission to Vice-Admiral Sha Chou-ping, who is in charge of the preparations for the reception of the American Pacific Fleet at Amoy, to cast 7,300 gold, silver-gilt, and 200 pure gold medals for distribution among the officers, petty officers and sailors of the fleet as a souvenir of their visit to China. The size of the medals is to be about half a dollar, one side to be engraved with entwined American and Chinese national flags while on the other side will be the date of the fleet's arrival at Amoy and a suitable inscription. Each silver-gilt medal will be worth about \$1, while the gold are to be worth \$30 each. Both kinds are to be ordered from Japan as Japanese engravings are considered better than Chinese. Prince Pu Lun and H.E. Liang Tun-yan of the Waiwupu will leave Peking for Amoy, when the fleet arrives in Chinese waters from Australia. A telegram has been sent from the Waiwupu to Viceroy Tuan Fang inviting His Excellency to be present at the reception of the Fleet, in company with Viceroy Song Shou of the Miao-chow Province within whose jurisdiction Amoy lies. In its telegram to Viceroy Tuan the Waiwupu says that as the coming visit of the American Fleet to this country is altogether unique and in view of the existing friendly relations between the two nations, the Chinese Government has decided to make the reception in every way worthy of the occasion.

The Ministry of Education has issued a circular to the heads of the various schools and colleges of the Chinese Empire requiring them to prohibit all students under the age of seventeen from smoking cigarettes, or from using tobacco in any form.

Today's Advertisements.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club Pavilion on MONDAY, the 28th September, at 5.15 P.M.

T. CHEE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [840]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. A Reduction of 20% on First Class Fare to Foochow will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [843]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PATHAN," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th October, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [841]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN," FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [842]

CATS vs. PLAGUE.

PREVENTION OF RAT INFESTATION.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, the following report of the committee appointed to consider the methods for promoting the keeping of cats as a measure for plague prevention, was considered:—

1.—The Committee advise that a Chinese circular be drawn up by the Registrar General and distributed broadcast. The circular to exhort people to keep cats, so as to keep away rats and thereby diminish the plague epidemic.

2.—That the Sanitary Inspectors during their periodic inspections inquire if rats are kept, and if not, advise the householders to do so.

3.—That the Registrar General use his influence with the various Chinese institutions and societies and explain to them the benefits to be derived from the keeping of cats, and further

4.—That the Registrar-General call upon the restaurant and brothel-keepers to keep a sufficient number of cats on their premises.

5.—That a circular be issued to godown-keepers, informing them that godowns, and more especially those storing grain and other food, are as a rule infested with rats, and thereby a great source of danger to the public; that a building infested with rats is a nuisance under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, and that it is their duty to rid their buildings of rats, and that experience has shown that rats in godowns can effectively be kept down by keeping a number of cats in the premises.

6.—That the Sanitary Department endeavour to obtain and supply cats and kittens of a good, rat-catching breed.

7.—The Committee are glad to be able to state that the Chinese seem fully to realise the benefits to be derived from keeping cats as a prevention of rat infestation, and that the increase of cats is very noticeable.

(Sd.) EDWARD I. IRVING.

ADAM GIBSON.

C. McI. MESSER.

LAU CHU PAK.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minutes:—We certainly cannot prevent owners of cats taking them out of the Colony, if they wish to.

A WASHINGTON despatch of 8th inst., to the N. C. D. News, says:—A bullet passed over President Roosevelt's head while he was riding at Sagamore, Massachusetts, on Saturday. A crack named John Coughlin was arrested on Monday in connection with the incident. He was found with a revolver in his possession.

Intimations.

YOU MAY BUY

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\$2 per week.

CALL AND HEAR

OUR

LATEST

RECORDS,

IMPROVED

MACHINES

AND THE

IMARVELLOUS

AUXETOPHONE

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August 1908 [83]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

ENTRANCE

CHATER ROAD (Kowloon).

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS

ESTABLISHMENT in the

PENINSULA.

FACING HONGKONG'S BEAUTIFUL

HARBOUR.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS

THROUGHOUT.

PRIVATE BAR,

BILLIARDS and

READING ROOM.

ENTIRELY UNDER

NEW MANAGEMENT.

SURROUNDED BY

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

STRING BAND

PLAYS DURING AND AFTER DINNER

ON

SATURDAYS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO ARMY AND NAVY

PEOPLE.

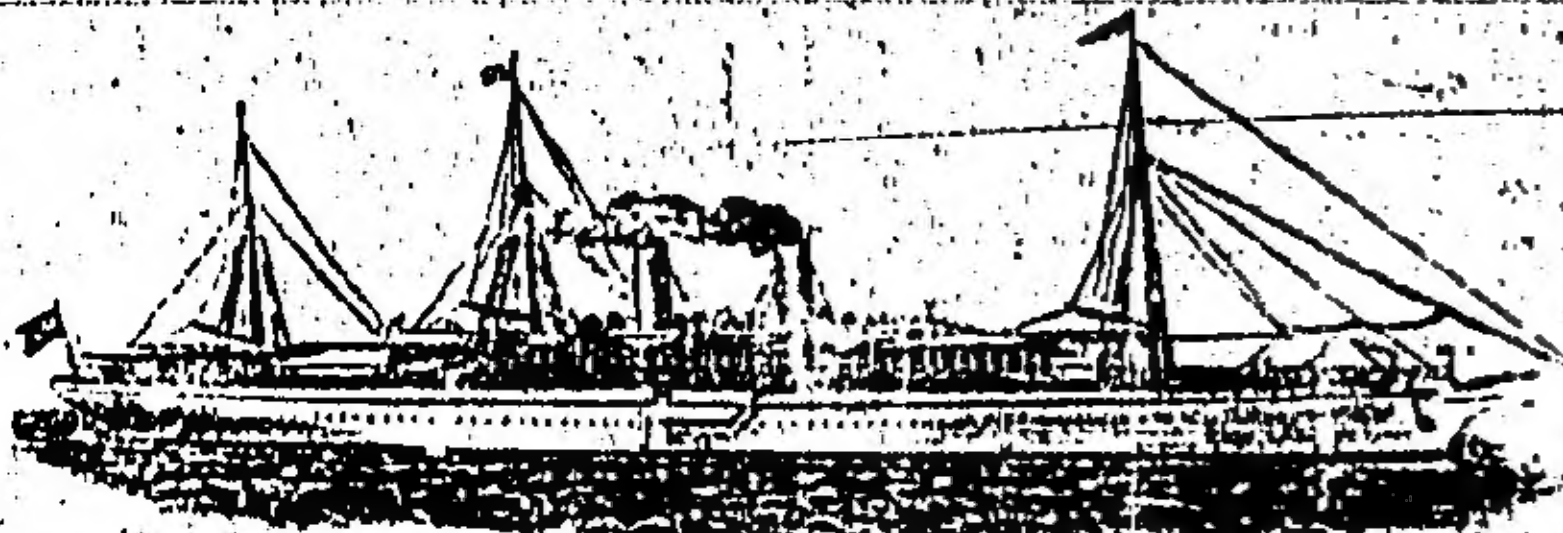
For Further Particulars, apply

MANAGER.

22nd September, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

Table with columns: Proposed Sailings, R.M.S. Tons, Leave Hongkong, Arrive Vancouver. Rows include Empress of China, Montezuma, Empress of India, Empress of Japan, Empress of China, and Montezuma.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New-Patrol-EMPEROR-steamships; 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy route to Europe.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) For SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, CHONGKING, WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., Noon. SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, FOCKSANG, WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., 1 P.M. TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, TUNGCHING, FRIDAY, 18th Sept., 4 P.M. MANILA, WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO, FRIDAY, 18th Sept., 4 P.M. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, FRIDAY, 18th Sept., 4 P.M. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, FRIDAY, 18th Sept., 4 P.M. RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, OCCURRING 24 DAYS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI, "YI-CHOW" 17th Sept., 4 P.M. HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, "SINGAN" 18th Sept., 10 A.M. CEBU & ILOILO, "KAIPO" 18th Sept., 4 P.M. MANILA, TIENTSIN, "TEAN" 22nd Sept., 10 A.M. CHEFOO & TIENTSIN, "KUEIKOW" 23rd Sept., 10 A.M. MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRALIA, "TAIYUAN" 10th Oct., 10 A.M.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Rows include RUBI and ZAFIRO.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "MALTA"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. India, 8,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct by the R.M.S. Malta, due in London on 26th October, 1908.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 9th September, 1908.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APOAR"

Capt. S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 14th September, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma, with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing date 1908. Inveric 4,789. Boyd. On 22nd Sept.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedore passengers. PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further Particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 14th August, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK: S.S. "SHIMOSA" 10th Oct.

For Freight and further Information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 8th September, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER, "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4. Meals \$1.25 each. The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON'S CO., LD., SHIU ON & CO., LD., No. 5, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "ALDENHAM"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

THE Steamship "INDRAMAYO"

on 21st September, at 5 P.M.

For freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 4th September, 1908.

Intimations

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes. 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes. 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes. 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

D-NOMA.

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAIRN ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PATCH, or old Keweenaw to be made into Bows for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 12th September, 200 cts. per 5 Mes.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B 18. Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18. Roast—Shiu 18. Breast—Ngau Lam 13. Soup, Tong Yuk 15. Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18. Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28. Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 26. Bullock's Brains—Xiao 10. Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50. Corned—Ham Ngau Li 50. Head—Ngau Tau 80. Heart—Ngau Sum 12. Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18. Feet—Ngau Keok 7. Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10. Tail—Ngau Mei 17. Liver—Ngau Con 12. Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7. Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau chaitau-keok 12. Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat 22. Leg—Yeung Poi 22. Shoulder—Yeung Shan 20. Pig's Chitlings—Chi chong 24. Brains—Chi Kow 2. Feet—Chi Keok 12. Fry—Chi Chak 13. Head—Chi Tau 14. Heart—Chi Sum 10. Kidneys—Chi Yiu 10. Liver—Chi Kon 7. Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat 22. Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 22. Leg—Chu Poi 22. Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 17. Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 50. Keok 50. Heart—Yeung Sum 6. Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10. Liver—Yeung Con 22. Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 22. Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau 20. Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau 24. Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20. Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30. Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30. Ducks—Ap 18. Doves—Pan Kan 18. Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 46. Fowls, Canton—Kai 32. Hainan—Hol Nam Kai 28. Geese—Ngo 20. Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye 20. Nge 20. Musk Deer—Wong Keng 46. Hare—Tan Chai 11. Partridge—Ohe Khoo 75. Pheasant—Shan Kai 18. Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 28. Hoibow—Hoibow Pak Kup 23. Quail—Um Chun 28. Rice Birds—Wo Fe Cheuk 20. Snipe—Sa Chuk 20. Turkeys—Cook—Fo Kai Kung 60. Hen—Na 45. Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap 45. Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai 45. Wild Ducks Canton—Sung Shing Sul Ap 45.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 10. Bream—Bin Yu 10. Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu 17. Carp—Li Yu 22. Catfish—Chik Yu 12. Codfish—Mun Yu 27. Crabs—Hoi 17. Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu 14. Dab—Sa Mang Yu 18. Dace—Wong Mel Lun 12. Dog Fish—Ti Tu Sa 10. Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu 17. Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu 17. Yellow—Wong Siu 28. Frogs—Tien Kai 32. Garoupa—Sok Pan 52. Gudgeons—Pak Kip Yu 22. Herrings—Tso Pak 22. Halibut—Cheung Kwai Yu 22. Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 20. Loach—Wo Yu 32. Lobsters—Lung Ha 15. Mackerel—Chi Yu 16. Monk Fish—Mon Yu 24. Muller—Chai Yu 24. Oysters—Sung Hoi 20. Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu 20. Perch—Tau Loo 15. Pike—Fa Paw Pong 9. Placat—Pan Yu 9. Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong 22. Pomfret, White—Pak Chong 22. Prawns—Ming Hoi 48. Ray—Pai Fa Yu 9. Rock Fish—Sok Kai Kung 9. Roach—Chai Yu 28. Salmon (Pike), fresh water—Ma Yan 26.

SHARK—SA YU.

Shark—Sa Yu 10. Skate—Po Yu 11. Shrimps—Ha 28. Snapper—Lap Yu 24. Soles—Tat Sa Yu 26. Tanch—Wan Yu 20. Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu 24. Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu 20. White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai 20.

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau 28. Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 10. Apples, (Chefoo)—Tin Chua Ping 20. Apples, (Small)—Hoi Tong 15. Apples, (Oustard)—Fan Lai Chi 8. Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Sheng 5. Brides, Macao—San Heng Chiu 6. Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat 20. Carambola—Yeung Ton 12. Coconuts—Yeh Tai 10. Grapes—Sin Tai Tai 24. Lemons, China—Ning Moong 6. Apples, (Amer.)—Kam San Ning Moong 6. Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con 22. Fresh, Lai Chi 1. Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning 15. Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 15. Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 15. Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai perloo 2.00. Oranges, Tim Chang 5. Small—Ta Kut 1. Mandarin—Tin Kut 8. Olives—Pak Lam 8. Passion Fruit 1. Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li 8. (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 8. (Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li 18. Peanuts—Fa Sang 10. Persimmons, Large—Hung Chiu 8. Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon 10. Ti Paw-lau 6. and cooking—Chung-lung 6. Paw-lau 6. Plateaus—Tai Chiu 3. Pinnas, Swatow—Hung Lai 3. Pimento, Siam—Chim Lo Yau 12. Walnuts, Hop Tou 15. Green—Sung Hop Tou 12. Shanghai Lo Kwai 12.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ai 8. Chai Chank 8. Beans, (French) Macao—Ob Moon Pin 1. Tat 1. Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi 12. Bean, Sprout—Ah Chai 4. Beans, Long—Tan Koi 6. Beet Root—Hung Chai Tai 2. Brinjals, Green—Cheung Yuen Ker 6. Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 6. Brassica—Pak Choi 4. Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shan 4. Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 4. Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau 4. Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 20. Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan 1. Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai 5. Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh 5. Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai 5. Carrots—Kam Shan 8. Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Choy 6. Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai 1. Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai 1. Chilies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu 10. Red—Hung Fa 8. Green—Cheung Lat Chiu 8. Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu 8. Cucumbers—Cheung Kwa 6. Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa 5. Garlic—Suen Tau 5. Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung 5. old—Lo Kung 5. Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan 15. Indian Corn—Suk Mai 1. Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi 2. Water Cress—Ma Tai 10. Mandarin—Kwai Lun Ma Tai 10. Musk Melon 10. Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Kho 45. Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tan 6. Onions, (Green)—Sung Chung 6. Shallots—Chai Chai Chai 6. Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi 6. Spinach—Yin Choi 5. Tomatoes—Fan Kai 8. Turnips—Wu Tan 4. Turnips, Pua (Long)—Low Pak 4. English—Yeung Low Pak 4. Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa 4. Water Cress—Sai Yung Choi 4. Caltrops—Lai Koi 4. Lily Roots—Lai Ngau 4. Yams—Tai Shan 4. Sage 4. The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to control the market.

